

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted of copaiba balsam and oil of cubebs.

Misbranding was alleged in substance in the libels for the reason that the article contained a circular in which the following statements appeared in part, "Cu-Co-Ba 'Tarrant' Reduces excessive and annoying discharges. * * * in inflammations and irritations of the bladder, kidneys, prostate, urethra, and vagina. Of special value in gleet, gonorrhœa and leucorrhœa, when uncomplicated with diseases of uterus or appendages. * * * In chronic bronchitis * * * gonorrhœa or clap. * * * frequent desire to urinate * * * leucorrhœa or whites," which statements were false and fraudulent since the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed for it.

On September 16, 1919, the two cases having been consolidated, and the Tarrant Co., New York, N. Y., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libels and consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond, in conformity with section 10 of the act, conditioned in part that the product be relabeled in a form satisfactory to this department.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

8672. Misbranding of "G Zit" Complete-Stearns', and G Zit Antiseptics. U. S. * * * v. 7½ Dozen, \$3 Size, and 2½ Dozen, \$6 Size, Packages of "G Zit" Complete-Stearns', and 45 Dozen Packages of G Zit Antiseptics. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10846. I. S. Nos. 7195-r, 7196-r. S. No. C-1371.)

On July 25, 1919, the United States attorney for the Western District of Kentucky, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 7½ dozen, \$3 size, and 2½ dozen, \$6 size, packages of "G Zit" Complete Stearns', and 45 dozen packages of G. Zit Antiseptics, remaining unsold in the original packages at Louisville, Ky., alleging that the articles had been shipped by the Stearns-Hollinshead Co., Inc., Portland, Oreg., February 6, 1919, and transported from the State of Oregon into the State of Kentucky, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The articles were labeled in part: ("G Zit" Complete-Stearns') (general circular) "* * * Instructions for Gonorrheal Patients To Cure Yourself. To Prevent Sexual Diseases Spreading from the Afflicted. * * *;" (G Zit Bougies, Stearns') (carton) "* * * Less chance for complicated, lasting disease if this Treatment is used;" (G Zit Antiseptics) (carton) "* * * Remember: This Antiseptic acts on all germ life that may be lodged in the bladder * * *;" (booklet) "Urethra * * * (Use Zit Antiseptic Urinary Stearns') then you must use * * * Zit Bougies, Stearns' * * * This medicine does destroy the germ of gonorrhœa * * * wrongly treated is the cause of chronic prostatitis, therefore gonorrhœa patients should use Zit Complete Stearns' * * * Stricture * * * very often gleet is not more than a symptom of a stricture * * * To avoid, use Zit Complete Stearns' * * * Seminal vesiculitis * * * to prevent it follow all directions * * * on labels of Zit Complete Stearns' * * * till cure is final and complete."

Analyses of samples of the articles by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the "G Zit" Complete consisted of two preparations, bougies and capsules (the so-called antiseptics). The bougies consisted of silver nucleinate in a cacao butter base. The capsules contained copaiba balsam,

oleoresin of cubebs, sulphurated linseed oil, and a small amount of plant extractives.

It was alleged in substance in the libel that the articles were misbranded in that the labels on the packages containing them and the accompanying circulars and booklet bore and contained false and fraudulent statements, as aforesaid, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects and properties of said drugs in venereal diseases.

On March 5, 1920, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

8673. Misbranding of Milks Emulsion. U. S. * * * v. 8½ Dozen Bottles, 27½ Dozen Bottles, and 20 Dozen Large and 96 Dozen Small Bottles of Milks Emulsion. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released on bond. (F. & D. Nos. 11291, 11292, 11458. I. S. Nos. 17277-r, 17272-r, 15848-r, 15849-r. S. Nos. E-1742, E-1746, E-1814.)

On or about September 26, and October 13, 1919, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels for the seizure and condemnation of 8½ dozen bottles (large size), 27½ dozen bottles (18 dozen \$1 size and 9½ dozen 50-cent size), and 20 dozen bottles (large size) and 96 dozen bottles (small size) of Milks Emulsion, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Richmond, Va., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Milks Emulsion Co., Terre Haute, Ind., on or about May 22, July 14, and April 7, 1919, respectively, and transported from the State of Indiana into the State of Virginia, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analyses of samples of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of petrolatum containing a small amount of glycerin, sirup, methyl salicylate, and volatile oils.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libels for the reason that certain statements appearing within the booklet accompanying the article, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects thereof, as follows, " * * * dyspepsia, indigestion, catarrh of the stomach and bowels * * * bronchitis * * * coughs, spasmodic croup, consumption (in its early stages), bronchial asthma * * *," (all shipments) " * * * stomach trouble in its various forms * * * covers acute and chronic dyspepsia, indigestion, gastritis, chronic gastric catarrh, chronic nervous dyspepsia, ulcer of the stomach, cancer of the stomach, syphilis of the stomach and tumors of the stomach * * * Thousands of people have reported to us that they found relief in the use of Milks Emulsion for various forms of stomach trouble * * * will build up the system, improve the appetite, enrich the blood and strengthen the organs of the throat and lungs, which are only too often the cause of croupy, sick and puny children. Mothers endorse Milks Emulsion because it strengthens and builds up their children as nothing else has ever done, rendering them less liable to contract many of the contagious diseases * * * an absolute preventive for spasmodic croup. Milks Emulsion will start the accumulation of pus from the cavities that have formed in the lungs by the eating away of the tissues of the walls of the air cells by the tubercular germs in 10 to 24 hours. It will cause the consumptive to expectorate very freely, and loosen the coughs as well," were false and fraudulent in that the article did not contain any ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed for it.